published every Wennesday and Savenday morning

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Mature in judgment, eminent in counsel, full o years and unfading honors-his eye undiminished by age, and the powers of his great mind unen cebled by infirmity-the experienced, safe and courageous pilot who has met and weathered many a storm stands before the Freemen of the Republic. always vigilant, always capable, always true to hu man liberty and human rights, a sympathizer with those who suffer, for conscience sake, in every clime and country, the candidate of the Whigs of New-York for the the highest wust which a citizen

can receive at the hands of this society. Will be be successful, is not now the question .-The constitutional inquiry should be, Where can we find a safer or a better leader than the child of the Revolution, the scion of Seventy-Six-who first saw Heaven's light nine calendar months from the day on which a band of victorious patriots, trusting in God, signed, in Independence Hall, the glorious Declaration-America is free!

A million and a quarter of our citizens, nearly all of them his juniors in age, endorsed in 1844 Mr. Clay's talents and worth, and proclaimed him their hoice for President of these United States .-Where can his countrymen find a more fit and worthy chief, more true and better tried? No other friend of progress would hail the advent to power of such a candidate with more honest enthusiasm than Henry Clay, whose darling wish is to behold his beloved country speeding onward in its glorious career-

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD .- We are assured most rollably that there is no truth whatever n the statement of an anonymous writer from Middle town. Ct. that this Railroad made any charge for the transportation of the remains of Mr. Adams or for the passage of the Congressional Committee. All went entirely free.

New-Hampshire. The result being known, we have only the following additional returns :

| 1848 | 1847 | 1847 | 1848 | 1847 | 1848 | 1847 | 1848 | 1847 | 1848 | 1847 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 |

Loco Representatives, (gain :) Kingston 1, (do.) East Kingston 1 do -- (none last year.) 'Not any more I thank you.'

separate clause excluding Free Negroes from the somewhat difficult and at times dangerous navigation of State-that is, forbidding their immigration here after-is also adopted. We cannot yet decide whether the clause providing for the levy of a Two-Mill Tax for the payment of the Debt of the State

Vinginia .- The House of Dalegates, by 62 to 49 has passed a bill extending the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to sums of \$50. The act is not to take effect till 1850.

Outo.-The Whige of Butler County have de-President, adopting the following resolution in ad-

Resolved. That while we have expressed our preference for TROMAS CORWIN, and instructed our Delegates to vote for him as our first chelce, we proclaim that curconfidence in the honesty, integrity, pririotism and statesmanship of HENAY CLAY is unabated. In days gone by we manfully contended under his bannar. We are ready and wilting again to combat the fee under its glorious folds.

Hardin County has also declared for Corwin.

HENRY WHEATON .- We omitted in our brief notice of this departed Statesman, whose conduct at home Messra Clay and Adams as our Minister to Denmark, where he concluded certain negotiations of great advantin this State to take a bold Whig stand against the Albany Regency, and for giving the election of Electors of President and Vice-President, to the People, instead of leaving it in the hands of an accidental majority of the Legislature His casays on this subject, published in 1823 in the New-York Patriot, would be found to possess a thrilling interest even at this day. In the Pall of 1823 he stood at the head of the People's Party, and with Lt. Gov. Tallinadge, and other choice spirits, did much toward breaking down the Crawford intrigue. Mr. Wheaton was at one time the Reporter Supreme Court, and in 1821 a Delegate to the ention which framed the late Constitution of this State. The facility with which he spoke the language of Germany, united to his great learning, enabled him to serve his comtry to great advantage during his Prussian embassy,

Wheaton's principal works are a treatise upon the Law of Captures, Elements of International Law, Sketch of the Law of Nations from the Peace of Westphalia, an and a Digest of the Reports. The Life of William Pinck-ney, and a History of the Northmen. He was born in Providence, R. I. Nov. 1785.

His remains, we learn, were removed to Providence, R. I. where his funeral occurred on Thursday afternoon.— He had a life insurance of £2,000 in one of the London

DEATH OF REV. MR. RAYMOND .- We regret to learn that the report of the death of Rev. William Raymond, Missionary at Kaw Mendi, in Africa, is fully confirmed. Letters have been received at e of the American Missionary Association, givcurred at Sierra Leone, on the 26th of November, 1847 .-We understand that measures are already in progress for Missionaries are expected to sail for Africa in the first

It may be interesting to the friends of this Mission to earn, that King Kiesleummab, the reigning chief in that part of the country, is reported as regarding the Mistion

The history of this Mission affords a striking example of the entire safety of thorough peace principles. Mr. Raymond was known to be utterly opposed to War, to Slavery and the Slave-Trade, and although he professed no power other than that inherent in the influence which his Christian philanthropy had obtained for him, his principles were respected and his person and property held

For The Tribune.

For The Tribune.

That Taylor Call:

Having just been informed that my name was attached to the call for the Taylor meeting held on the 22d of last month. I take this earliest opportunity to say that my name of last month. I take this earliest opportunity to say that my name over the kings respecting it. Soon after Mr. R.'s death, some of the bead war-men made a deacent on the Mission premises, and tied and carried away one person as a slaw. After remonstrating with them in white. Thomas Bunyan, a Mendi African, who was left in charge of the Mission, indi the matter before King Kissicummah, and who was so urraged that he would have slain the principal aggressor, ut for the intercession of others, among whom we between the street of the first of the says the lastest advices.

For The Tribune.

That Taylor Call:

Having just been informed that my name was attached to the call for the Taylor meeting held on the 22d of last month. I take this carliest opportunity to say that my name was placed there without my knowledge or constant; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested. I should have meet respectfully declined the honor, for my first and only my name was placed there without my knowledge or constant; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign meet respectfully declined the honor, for my first and only my name was placed there without my knowledge or constant; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign my name was placed there without my knowledge or constant; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign sent; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and if I had been so requested to sign sent; and farther, that I have not been requested to sign sent; and farther, that I have not been

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUN

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Ten Regiments Bill-Mr. Sevier.

VOL. VIV. NO. 293.

WASHINGTON, Thursday The Scrate will pass the Ten Regiments bill be fore it adjourns. Mr. SEVIER has delayed his de. parture for Mexico for the purpose of carrying out the advices of its passage.

He will leave to morrow, if the vote be taken to-

The body of Captain Harrison arrived yesterday from Mexico and will be buried to morrow.

Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16-1 P. M.
The bark Venezuela, Capt. Dill, from Porto Ca bello, arrived here fast night. Capt. Dill states that the condition of the country remained as at the date of previous accounts.

Paez was in force on the plains, and President Monagas, at the head of a large force, had marched against him. A sanguinary battle was expected

The business of the country is suspended, and produce was coming in slowly.

The Weather-Mr. Ciny, &c.

The weather is extremely cold. Mr. CLAY arrived here about 2 o'clock yesterday, and refused all public demonstration. The markets are unchanged.

Merchants anxiously waiting Cambria's news. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

MORNING REPORT.

SENATE. ALBANY, March 16—1 P. M.

Yeaterday afternoon the report on Practice and
Pleading was again debated, but not disposed of.

To day Mr. WILKINS reported adversely to the
bill for the security of mechanics erecting buildings,
which was agreed to.

The bill to repeal the act, to pay Henry Storms The bill to repeal the act to pay Henry Storms

certain moneys was passed.

The General Railway bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, on the question of Eminent

Yesterday afternoon the House rescinded all its Yesterday afternoon the House rescinded all its former action in regard to an investigation of the causes which led to the destruction of Mr. Niles's property in Queens Co. and referred the same to a Select Committee. but without power to send for persons or to visit Queens Co.

Mr. Cross brought in a bill to amend the act relative to the Common Schools of Brooklyn.

Mr. Kensery brought in a bill for obtaining and preserving statistical information of the annual resources of the State.

ces of the State.

CRoss introduced a bill for filling the vacancy n the office of Justice of the Municipal Court of

Brooklyn.
To day Mr. Ransom brought in a bill in aid of the New-York Institution for the Blind.
Mr. Campell reported favorably on the bill to abolish the Marine Courts of New-York.
Mr. Glass gave notice of a bill to reduce railway

Mr. MEECE introduced a bill creating a Board of Anditors of New York.

Mr. Collins gave notice of a bill for a Railway from Fishkill Landing to the Connecticut line.

State of the Weather. Weather cold-mercury down to zero at 7 A. M.

A week ago the papers announced the death of Captain Seth Thayer, at his country seat, Seekonk, near Providence, R. I. Captain Thayer was 52 years old, and for the last thirty years of his life had navigated Long Island Sound; first as the commander of a packet between this City and Previdence and afterward in command of one of the steamers of the Great Eastern line of travel. No man was better known to the traveling community than Captain Tosyer, and no steamboat captain ever opjoyed more of the condence and esteem of the public. He was a thorough seaman and was especially familiar with the somewhat difficult and at times dangerous navigation of the Sound. He was always at the pest of duty, and his presence in the moment of danger was in itself a guaratty of safety. Capt. Joseph Comsteck of the steamer Bay State, in conversation with the writer of this notice a few days sluce paid a noble tribute to the memory of Capt. Thayer, whom he had known for nearly twenty years. In all the private relations of life he was exemplar. His A week ago the papers announced the death of Newmarket has, through a local feud, chosen 2 and Sound; first as the commander of a packet between ILLINOIS.—Partial returns indicate the adoption more of the confidence and esteem of the public. He was of the New Constitution by a large majority. The ty of safety. Capt. Joseph Comstock of the steamer Bay State, in conversation with the writer of this notice a few days since paid a noble tribute to the memory of Capt. Thayer, whom he had known for nearly twenty years. In all the private relations of life he was exemplary. He askure was warm and kindly: a bright domestic circle was darkened—a wife lost a tender husband—children an affectionate father, when Capt. Thayer died.

At the time of Capt. The death he was commander of the steamer C. Vanderbilt.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET .- We have neither uent for debt, in cases where merchants design to leave for Turkey, Mexico, Canada, Eugland, France, India, or elsewhere, we incline to the belief that his plan of "seem ing such a demand" might frighten many persons from trading here, but would be of little benefit to bone fide

trading here, but would be of little benefit to bon file
for electron.

ARRAY — The Association (in Europe) for the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in and decay ratified in the
file property of the State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Propagetion of the Path, have granted to the Massism in American
State of the Path of the

Sturieson in some dezen instances, and others less glaring, offend the eye.) and the Editor's Table (which never gives us scanty fare) is heaped up with an accumulation of good things. We select one or two:

us scanty fare) is heaped up with an accumulation of good things. We select one or two:

"We heard an ancedote the other day that we thought admirably illustrated the 'language of dicker' in Yankee land. 'How far is it to New Javen,' asked a traveler of a toll-gate keeper on the Bridgoport road. 'Fifteen miles, was the answer. 'Oh, no; it roay' be so much, can it 'was told, a mile or so back, that it was but twelve miles from this gate. "We'll, said the toll-gatherer, hesitating, 'we'll, yes com take it af troeive, but I can't let snybody else go over it short of firteen, and I never have! It 'was a bargain,' and the traveler went on."

"Our friend Burgess, of the well-known house of Burgess, Stringer & Go. tells a oppital anneedote of himself, which should not be altogether privately 'hushed up.' He is a member of the Methodist Church: and being sta Campmeeting near Sing, Sing, last Samer, he had the misfortune, after two or three days and nights attendance, to fall salesp in the midst of a powerful sermon. It was just after the New-York Trade Sale of books, and Mr. Burgess was dreaming thereoft, and to the searching questionings of the speaker, 'Will you longer delay "wall you not choose to-day when you are to serve!—what course you choose to-day when you are to serve!—what course you choose to-day when you are to serve!—what course you awoke, and stared wildly around him, when he saw every body staring still more wildly at him, and the minister himself petrified with amazement!

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1848

THINGS IN WASHINGTON. Objections on the part of certain Senators to the Trenty-Speech of Mr. Webster-Ap-pointment of Col. Sevier as Minister. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1848. As a copy of the Treaty (literal, save in a few unimportant particulars.) has appeared in the Herald, and as everybody here knows and talks about the votes and speeches of Senators, it may be as well that I state distinctly those portions of the Treaty to which Mr. WEBSTER and the Whiga concurring with him most strenuously objected.

In the first place, to the preamble, which states that Nicholas P. Trist had power to negotiate the Treaty. This was regarded as a mere falsehood it being well known to Secators that his powers had been revoked. Mr. Poz.k. in the very message with which he submitted the Treaty to the Senate, acknowledges that it was negotiated without authority from him, but that he was induced to submit it to the Senate from his great desire for peace. Whig. Senators had unfortunately adopted war with a false preamble; and the consequences of their mistake were too recent and too disastrous to induce their adoption of even a peace, similarly tainted. The effect of their first mistake was to give the President full power to carry on his war of conquest. The effect of a second might be (if the Treaty should be rejected by Mexico) to continue that power to the final and complete subjuga-tion of Mexico. May the omen be averted! At least so Mr. Webster and the other Whig

Senators voting with him may be supposed to have thought. No action of the Senate, however sol-em, or concurrence of the President could make good the deficiency. "The omnipotence of Par-liament" could not overcome the original faisehood.

isament' could not overcome the original falsehood. The objection to the preamble goes to the whole subject matter. It is not a captious objection—not a dispute about trides. It is full, comprehensive, fatal. There was no Treaty before the Senate, because there was no negotiator. The preamble is a suggestio fulsi, and all that follows after it being dependent upon it falls to the ground with it.

It was against the recital of an act of Parliament' (said Mr. Wenster upon another occasion when speaking of our Revolutionary ancestors) "rather than against any suffering under its enact ments, that they took up arms. They went to wor against a preamble! They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasure and their blood like water, in a contest in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious and not so well schooled in the principles of civil liberty would have regarded as barren phraseology, a mere parade of words."

There can be much mischlef in a preamble, and

There can be much mischlef in a preamble, and There can be much mischief in a preamble, and so those Whig Senators may find, who by adopting this Treaty, have furnished the President in case of its rejection by Mexico) with an ardently sought for pretext for the entire annexation of that country. In the second place, there was objection, strong and irrevocable on the part of non-consenting Whigs, to the fifth article. This fixes the boundary—which brings the whole of New-Mexico into the

even then under the act of last session, which expressly provides that the money should only be paid on the ratification by Mexico of a treaty previously negotiated by duly authorized agents of the two Governments. In this case it was clear and admitted by Senators that Mr. Trist had no au-

hority to all.

That if the bill for the \$3,000,000 should make That if the bill for the \$3,000,000 should make its appearance now, and it should be known that Mexico had already ratified the Treaty, the money could not be paid, because the Treaty was negotiated without authority, and because that although it should have been ratified by Mexico, yet for the present it is only conditionally ratified by the United States Senate, and the money still could not be paid till the amendments on our side wasse stilled on theirs.

could be obtained for the ratification of this amended Treaty.

Impressed with such views, Mr. Webster, as soon as the paper, called a treaty, was submitted to the consideration of the Senate, moved to postpone any action upon it, and to recommend to the President to send a Special Mission to Mexico—a National Mission—to be composed of not less than three persons, who should negotiate with the Mexican Government and agree upon a safe and honorable treaty, and to see that it was honorably and fairly ratified by Mexico before it was transmitted to this country.

proceeding would be henorable to the United States, and would bring about a satisfactory and permanent peace, quite as promptly as that much to be desired end could be reached by acting on this Treaty and sending it back to Mexico with

Mr. Webster referred to the letter from Vera Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the latest news, and as rather diminishing the prospect of a ratification on the part of Mexico.

His former objections to the admission of our Southern States, with Slavery as so, institution of their Government, Mr. Webster proclaimed unweakened by time. He referred to his speech ten years since at Niblo's Garden in New York, in which he had avowed his entire unwillingness to do anything which should extend the alavery of the African race on this Continent, or add other Slaveholding States to this Union, and to his speech last Fail at Springfield, Mass, where, in still more emphatic language, he repudiated the

idea of more Stave Territory. In those sentiments, he assured the Senate, he still remained and should

main. He contended that the question of peace and the question of acquiring territory were seperate ques-tions. For peace, he was as anxious as any man-but he had opposed the war from the first, believing its original object to have been the acquisition of new territory for new States; and now that new new territory for new States and now that new territory was acquired and new States proposed to be admitted into the Union by this Treaty, he would not give his sanction under the pressure of any circumstances whatever. Peace, however desirable, he never would assent to, at the sacrifice of his own becomes the control interests. But he was for honor, or his country's interests. But he was for peace—for peace without territory, or new States if others were against peace, unless there were territory or new States to come with it, he for one.

territory or new States to come with it, he for one, was willing to meet that issue, and stand upon it before the people of this country.

Mr. Wruster's speech on this occasion I have heard praised from several quarters—by none more than by persons politically opposed to him. He wanted the ordinary incentives to speech—a crowded Senate chamber, eager reporters, and the conviction of speaking not merely to a few colleagues, but to the nation, to the world, to posterity—nevertheless he was urged on by a feeling with him most powerful, the earnest and assured belief that he was doing his duty, his full duty, to the that he was doing his duty, his full duty, to the country. He needed no other.

I cannot learn that Mr. Tarst's correspondence with the Department gives much hope of peace—of peace permanent or easy. It is true, he thinks. that the Puros (the war party) are put down. They have no strength, he says, in the Department of New Cruz, nor elsewhere, between the City of Cruz, nor elsewhere, between the City of ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Vera Cruz, nor elsewhere, between the City of Vera Cruz and Mexico. Still the peace party which is really the monarchical party) has certain (which is really the monarchical party) has certain reliable, durable strength nowhere. His whole correspondence, as I hear from various quarters, leads to the belief that peace is at best doubtful, and that unless soon confirmed it may be indefinite

Mr. Polk seems to have embraced his opinion Mr. Polk seems to have embraced his opinion. It is due to him to say that he has lost no time in urging on the apparent necessary formalities to successful negotiation. Mr. Sevier at his instance has been continued to day by the Senate Minister to Mexico, with Mr. Walsh as his Secretary.—The latter gentleman understands the Spanish language—the Colonel (Sevier) perhaps the Spanish character. Certainly, there is no doubt but he will

guage—the Colonel (Sevier) perhaps the Spānish character. Certainly, there is no doubt but he will prove as able a negotiator as Gen. BUTLER, who would be in all probability, too much disposed to act the Brennus toward Mexico.

Outside, we heard a runnor yesterday that Mr. Van Buren was to be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary. That distinguished gentleman, it was supposed, would accept the appointment as it would remove him from all domestic quarrels, and might give him new claims to the consideration of his countrymen. One step toward his acceptance, however, I have reason to think was unattended to. He was never offered the appointment by Mr. Polk.

of its rejection by Mexico) with an ardently sought for protext for the entire annexation of that country. In the second place, there was objection, strong and irrevocable on the part of non-consenting. Whigs, to the fifth article. This fixes the boundary—which brings the whole of New-Mexico into the United States—a country sufficiently large and sufficiently populous for two States; and to the strict article, which provides for the admission of this population into the United States and to the strict and the strict in the Secretary's Report. Article which propulation into the United States and to the strict in the Secretary's Report. Article which propulation into the United States and to the strict in the Secretary's Report, from source that the Administration will hardly gainey, from source that the Administration will hardly gainey, from a source that the Administration

was sent to that chamber. They are persuaded that in the event of peace, which is now every way probable, an old-fashioned loan may be negotiated on terms satisfac-tory to the Government.

It will be borne in mind that Tressury Notes, issued

The following Resources, on Monday, March 13:

Itheress. Under the Dresent policy regulating the sales of the Public Lands, monopolies oppressive to the people attes, and speculation is greatly encouraged at the expense of actual settlers; And, whereas, in a great majority of cases, those who desire settling upon the public domain are compelled to pay large prices to speculators for lands which they have obtained from the Government at a low rate; And, whereas, no imperative necessity has grown out of this state of things that measures be taken that the public domain shall be disposed of only in limited quantities to actual settlers, to as to exclude the graphing and oppressive speculation at present existing, therefore.

Ricevited, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill to this House to give actual settlers the benefit of limited quantities of the Public Lands for a compensation not exceeding the sum of fifty cents for a compensation not exceeding the sum of fifty cents and bill isso to provide that for all tracts of land exceeding such specified quantities, the price shall be increased in such propertion as to prevent all unwarrantable and unnecessary speculation in such cases.

A Happy Reparter.—It is well known that the worthy Mayor of our good city is very happy in malating the price of the price of the place.

fairly ratified by Mexico before it was transmitted to this country.

Mr. Webster was of opinion that this mode of proceeding would be henorable to the United States, and would bring about a satisfactory and permanent peace, quite as promptly as that much to be desired end could be reached by acting on this Treaty and sending it back to Mexico with ameadments.

This motion was laid on the table. The Administration Senators were all apprised, it is presumable, of Mr. Polk's reductance to appoint such a commission, and voted, therefore, against its consideration.

Mr. Webster referred to the letter from Vera Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the Cruz, of the 18th of February, as containing the containing the prospect.

Letters of Santa Anna.

Our readers cannot but be interested by a permal of the notes in which Santa Anna describes his escape from Gen. Lane's attempt to surprise him. The American Star trans-lets the letter to our hands:

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Receive the considerations of my particular esteem—God and Liberty.

Receive the considerations of my particular esteem—God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To an Excellency the Minister of Way.

The following is the 'accompanying note" mentioned above, which is also translated by the Siar:

Most Excellent Sia. The world has witnessed the aslemnity and formality with which I was called to my country from the exile imposed upon me, in consequence of our political discords. It is notatious, also, that about doning my own convenience with pleasure, I have been anxious to meet the expectations which that high honor created, to the extent of my ability, omitting no means or sarrifice. Providence is wise and just. But, incomprehensible in its works, it has not this time vouchsafed to favor the Mexican people with victory, and all its great and extraordinary efforts have been of no avail. A circumstance so launentable has induced some bastard ententies to go to the extent of cailing me a traitor, taking advantage of their being out of harm's way thus to sligmatize me. They forget that when I was in power and had the ability to make them safer for their grave offenced i was prodicted of every attention and favor to them. In vain do they see my fortune ruised by the hands of the invader, and call to mind their own randor in their public writings. In vain the things in round their own randor in their public writings. In vain the bottom dampers through which I ran on the field of battle, and in a word, that before consenting to a degrading peace, I preferred the basards of war.

Because Fortune has denied me her lavors, and I have refully wounded in my feelings, and abandoned to this treament for more than three months, as if for no other reason than that an ignominious peace might be ever prefully wounded in my feelings, sond abandoned to this treement for more than three months, as if for no other reason than that an ignominious peace might be ever prefully defined country, did not restrain them. To this is t

To his Excellency the Minister of War.

CUERNEVACA—This village, although less than 60 miles from Mexico, is as wearn as the facer collecte. The town is not so large as we first represented it, but it is pleasant in the extreme. Cotter, when the weather became too cold for him here, would getter to Cuernevaca at which start

Heiers Col. Clarke's drights endeath Charles and Many of the principal families had left it, but they are now returning. Gens Rincos, hivares and Quijano left it just before our troops were in. The family of Rincon is still there. Alvares was quartered about tan leagues off with only 200 pintos. Notwithstanding the order he issued, prohibiting the entrance of supplies, the unarket was never better supplied.

We must pay a visit to Cuarnevaca before long.
Zanatecas, after a long silence has spoken, and recognizes the Government of Palu y Pela.

FOR VERA CRUZ - Yesterday, Capt in Scompany of Alabama Volunteers embarked on mail-boat for New-Orleans, where they will immediate take shipping for Vera Cruz. This company is the lof these called for from this State. Previous to the parture of the boat. Lieut Col. John B. Todd present Capt McA. a beautiful and serviceable sword, bets, assh, which had been purchased for him by saveral of friends as a token of the high appreciation in which held successful efforts in raising the necessary number to organize his company and complete the Alaba battalion.

This morning a MORE GOODS RECOVERED.—This morning, a far-

"While the members were bury chaking hands Mr. "While the members were bury chains and selections of the desired of the members were bury chains and the members were bury chains to the members of Louisians exclaimed. Mr. Mayor, Idon't think the first for you to pick out your best men for the purpose of introducing them to us. Let us see a fair sample. The happy Mayor promptly responded that if it were as the happy Mayor promptly responded that if it were as the happy Mayor promptly responded that if it were as the hon. Gentleman intimated, he was only following high authority, for the whole United States had picked out their best men and sent them reared the country." (Boston Journal, 18th. (Boston Journal, 18th. (Boston Journal, 18th. (Boston Journal, 18th. Which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of Taylor at its which has hitherto sported the mame of the would make head, under the mistisken impression that he would associately only the second of the sported them of James Buchanan. (Lencaster Intelligencer, the sport of the sport

WIIOLE NO. 2161.

THE SUFFERING POOR -- We extract the following items from the monthly report of the Association for It will be recollected that this extensive and efficient charity employs 300 gentleman visiters, whose services

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

. \$5,160 10

The two most striking of the above facts are the econmy of the expenditure and the vast amount of graduitous errice. Though more than 6,000 visits of sympathy, counset and aid have been made to the abodes of the indigent short of the actual attention and labor bestowed by the devoted visiters. For their visits being both for investigation and relief, each often requires numerous calls of in applicant may be known before aided. Surely their selfdenying, philanthropic labors, operating irrespective of every sectorian or national distinction, should be liberally sustained. We regret, however, to learn, that the Association is greatly straitened for funds. Many supposing the mildness of the Winter had diminished the wants of the poor, have given less liberally, or altogether withheld their contributions. This is a great mistake. The extensive contributions. This is a great mistake. The extensive prevalence of sickness, descrition of families by enlistments in the army, and the unusual number of destitute immigrants, are among the causes peculiar to the season which more than counterbalance any trifling advantages of weather, and have produced more suffering and want than have been known for many years. Whe, knowing these facts, will not double their contributions, or, according to their shilty, lend a helping hand to save their fellow-creatures from suffering and death? Send your checks without delay to R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, 78 South-st.

ROARD OF EDUCATION-School Apportionmen -The Committee reported the apportionment for the en-\$199.743 including the State Fund. The apportionment \$109.743 including the State Fund. The apportlement for each scholar for 1848, will be \$6 22 or \$6 34 for each scholar. In 1847 it was \$7 22. The average attendance of scholars in the public schools for the year ending 1st February was 28,075, viz: Public School Society 17,69s; Ward School S.793; Corporate Schools 1,883. The increase from 1sst year was 4,047, of which 947 were in the Public School Society schools, and 2,863 in the Ward Schools, and 2,863 in the Corporate.

Reports were made in favor of appropriating \$700 to fit up, &c. school house No. 21; and \$1,000 to furnish the new school house in the Eleveuth Ward with books.

Various bills were ordered to be paid, &c. Some other business was done and the Board adjourned.

FIRES.-A fire broke out about 8 o'clock last vening in the back room of store 83 Bowery, occupied by John P. Jube, coach and harness furniture dealer; but little damage was done, as the flames were speedily extinguished by the inmates of the house with the assistance of some policemen. . . . The premises 492 Greenwich-st. occupied by John Salamers as a segar manufactory, was damaged by fire about 10 o'clock last night. The stock was fully insured. It is supposed to have been the work of an

DINNER TO GEN. KEARNEY .- Messes. E. H. PEN DLETON, JOHN A. KING, J. WATSON WESS and others, in the latter part of February, invited Gen. KEARNET to public dinner in this City, which he declined.

During the month of February the following arrests were made by the Police of the City : For felony 5, burglary 9, suspicion of burglary 3, grand larceny 29, petit largeny 210, suspicion of largeny 47, receiving stolen goods 4, rape 4, suspicion of murder 2, lunatics 15, abandonmens 4, infanticide 1, passing counterfeit money 2, false pretences 4, assault and battery 195, disorderly conduct 253, drunk and disorderly 301, vagrants 125, escaped convicts 5, selling lottery tickets 2, conspirs y 2, perjury -total number of arrests 1,223.

ARRIVAL OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER .-- The ARRIVAL OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER.—The DARK Laurens, of Sag Harbor, captured Jan. 24, lat. 23 20, lon. 43, a few miles outside of Rio, by the U.S. schr. Onkahye, on suspicion of being cogaged in the slave trade, arrived here yesterday morning to charge of Passed Midshipman, Acting Master, R. T. Renshaw and a prize crew. The captain (Littlefeld) and cook of the Laurens came beem ther, but the crew, 12 in number, were brought to Norfolk in the Onkahye. The Laurens cleared at 'Rio Janetro for Batavia, but when taken was believed to be bound to the coast of Africa for slaves. She had on board \$20,000 in species and \$4,800 gallons water.

John Donkey farnishes the following au thentic copy of Gev. Shunk's veto of the Telegraph bill:

Mine Coot Viviends: Vat ish dis all datyon delisms apout
te Mannedig Delicraph und te Teleware Preakwater! I
knows noting of the Preakwater nor of the Delicraph neider
—eder it ish the Delicraph as uset to be brinded by mine old
viriend Tuff Green, as ish stobbed long acc. Den de Preakwater Delicraph is he to oby bosts, so day delis me. Put
shupposin day pecornes py-une-py a best roads, as interteres mit de monoboly of Misher Boshtmashier-Cheneral
CHOMSON—how den'! ton't lige it, mine very coot vriends,
I can deli you—it ish a tam Yankee invention to transimid todellisbance gondrary to te gonstidushion, and i

I knows vatish vat. if I ish a Deitchman. his P. R. × Shunk. mark.

Charge of Burglary.—On the evening of the sth inst. the premises No 37 Canal-st. were burglarlously entered and robbed of a cameo bracelet, sliver ornament for the bair, and other articles worth \$17, with which the theif escaped until yesterday, when a man who gave his name as Ashbel Crane, was taken into custody on suspicion of having committed a larceoy; and on searching him, a pawn-ticket for a cameo bracelet was found in high possession, and on inspection, the bracelet was identified as the one stolen from No. 37 Canal-st and belonging to a Miss Maria O. Carter. The pswabruker also recognized Crane as the person who pledzed the property; where upon Justice Roome committed him for trial.

General Sessions.—The trial of John Mont somery, on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house

Police -Officer Mann was brought up this n

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Capt. Ritter yesterday arrested a man named Thomas McCarthy, on a charge of having committed a violent assault on Ellen Maloy, and threatening her life.

Lost.—An interesting girl, aged about 12 or 13, who gave her name as Sarah Maria Smith, was a few days ago found wandering in the streets of New-York. On being questioned as to her place of residence she stated that her mother lived in East Brooklyn, and left home on Friday last for the purpose of going into service, a situation having been engaged for her in the family of a Mr J. W. Close, whom she was unable to find. She was immediately brought to the city and efforts make to find her mother, but without success. In consequence of which she was transferred to the care of the Superintendent of the Poor.

\* BRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS.

NOTICES.

WANTED By a very respectable young woman, a stream of a chambermaid, plain sewer or waiter in a small family. The best of city reference gives. Apply by note, paid, at 44 Spring-st, in the rear, escoca foor. Can be seen for two days.

ther particulars, inquired in 18 12 Clinton Market.

WANTED—A situation by a young lady in a recal stuple or fancy dry goods aroung lady in a recal commence about the first of April next. Undoubted rafer success to character and qualifications will be given. Address it. As this office.

WANTED—Kour young men to sail goods about the city and country; the best teetimony of good character and honesty required. Apply at 44 Naccount. mib lw P. D. LOUCKS.

TEACHER WANTED—A lady to py South to in a Francia a chool of young ladies located in a country town in Eastern Mississipple. A thorough knowledge of the

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife in a private family or where there are few boarders, with unfurnished room and bedroom, on or before the first of May; location in the Fifth Ward preferred. Reference you and required, address J. L. at Tribune Office. mid 54.

LosT OR STOLKN-Saturday, March 11, a gold dehain with giasees attached. They are both very much valued by the owner, and if returned to Mr. HOLT 266 Fulton at a suitable reward will be given. ml6 25° FOUND-in a stage, a pocket-book containing a small read of money. The owner can have it by calling a mile 3rd mile 3rd 7 PER CENT, FOR MONEY on Treasury Notes -

THOMPSON, 64 Wall st.

IVORY. 400 lbs. solid round teeth, averaging about 4
lbs. esoh, ruitable for martingale rings, just received and
for rate by [mis lws] JOHN PHYPE, 19 Marray-st.

TO BUILDESS. Estimates will be receive by Eav.
can be seen by applying at 135 Second-st. (between the
hours of 2 and 10 clock) till 24th last.

FOR SALE. A retail drug store, long established in
low for cash. Address "Apothecary," Boyd's City Express
mis 5t.

CHOW CASES! SHOW CASES! SHOW SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES! SHOW

C. Rhodes, John S. Albert B. Lefferts, Daniel Noth Ward-Robert B. Lefferts, Daniel Noth Ward-Robert B. Lefferts, Daniel Lewis Hurst, Amb. C. Underhill, Win. M. Morrison.

Insane—Jeffrey H. Cornell. who had been for some time laboring under mental aberration, was resterd as placed in a Lunatic Asylam on the testimony of two physicians.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Capt. Ritter yesterday arrested a man named Thomas McCarthy, on a charge of having committed a violent assault on Ellen Maioy, and threatening her life.

Lost.—An interesting girl, aged about 12 or 13, who gave her name as Sarah Maria Smith, was a few days who gave days who gave days who gave days who gave days who